

H.C. Burleigh Papers

COFFIN

QUEEN'S	2324	ARCHIVES
LOCATOR		
BOX	3.1	153
FILE	28	

Coffin Gatherings

Coffin,

N. Y. State Library

929.2

C 6756.

The Coffins of Newbury are traced back to Nicholas Coffin of Brixton, Devonshire, England, who died in 1613; his son

Peter Coffin of Brixton married Joan Thember, or Thumber, and died in 1627-8; she came to New England with her son, and died in Boston 30 May, 1661; their son

Tristram Coffin was probably born at Brixton about 1605, married Dionis, daughter of Robert Stevens of Brixton, came to New England in 1642, was successively of Haverhill, Newbury, Salisbury and Nantucket, where he died 2 Oct., 1681, his son, the second of five who left families

James.

The Coffin Family of Boston

The Coffins in the eighteenth century in Boston are descended from Tristram Coffin of Newbury and Nantucket, through his son I. James of Dover and Nantucket, who had:

II Nathaniel, born in 1671, among whose children were:

William, born at Nantucket 1 Dec., 1699

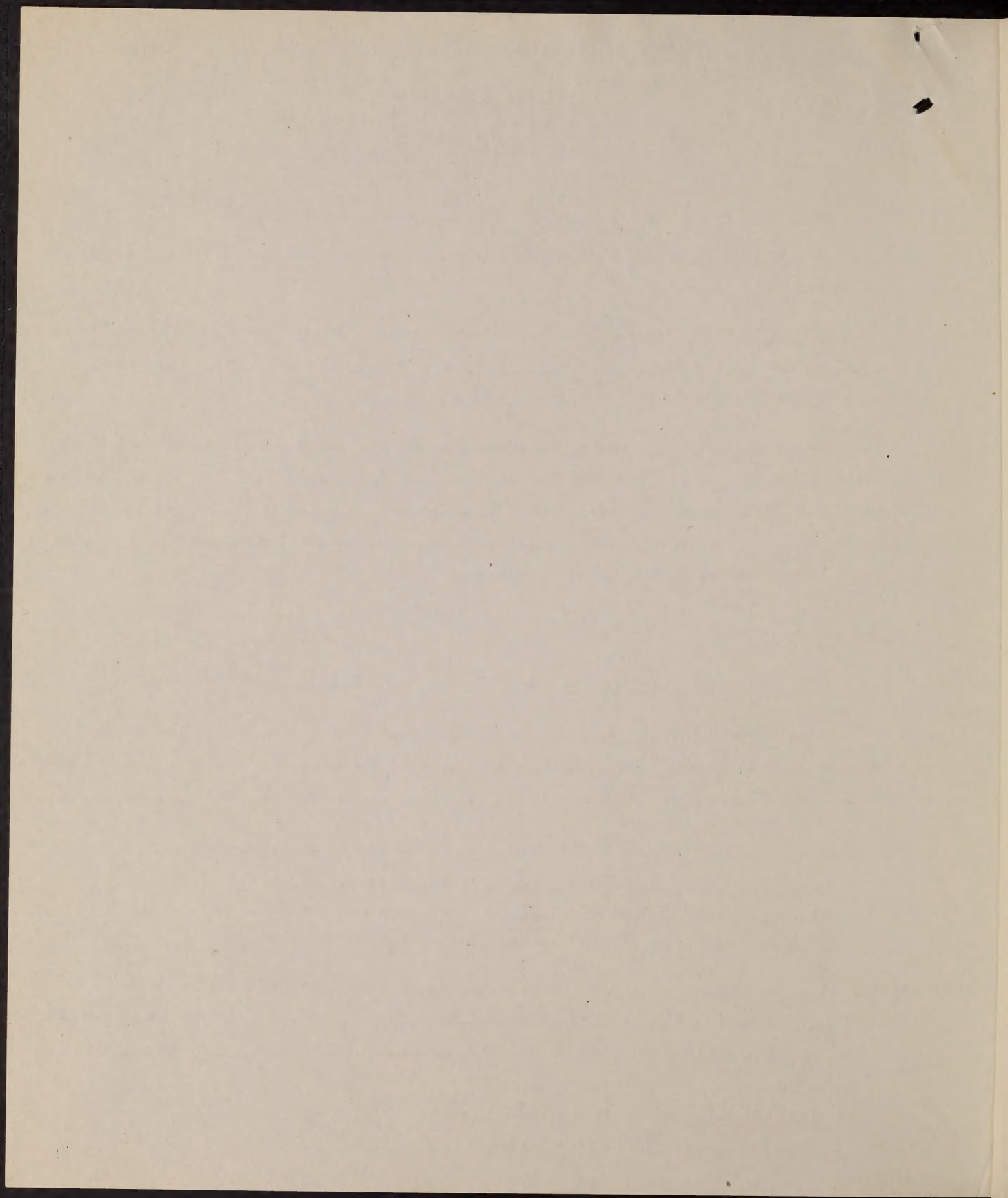
Charles, born at Nantucket 1 Jan., 1702

Gayer, born at Nantucket 24 May, 1709

I III William Coffin, born at Nantucket 1 Dec., 1699; married at Boston 3 Sept., 1722, Anne, daughter of Ebenezer Holmes; died in June, 1775. She died in August, 1775. Children born at Boston:

1. William, born 11 April, 1723

2. Nathaniel, born 24 July, 1725



Boffin Gatherings.

Coffin₂

3. John, born 2 June, 1727; died 30 Oct., 1728
4. John, born 19 Aug., 1729.
5. Anne, born 15 Dec., 1730; married 17 Feb., 1750, Gilbert Deblois; died 24 June, 1807; he died in England 27 Nov., 1791.
6. Rebecca, born 1 May, 1732; died 3 Aug., 1732.
7. Ebenezer, born 27 Aug., 1733; died 20 Dec., 1733.
8. Rebecca, born 10 Oct., 1734; died 1 Oct., 1735.
9. Ebenezer, born 21 May, 1736; died 7 May, 1805
10. Isaac, born 3 July, 1738; died 4 Sept., 1739.
11. Rebecca, born 22 Nov., 1739; died 26 Jan., 1763
12. Elizabeth, born 20 Sept., 1741; married 8 Nov., 1764, Thomas Amory; died 17 June, 1827; he died 18 Aug., 1784.
13. Isaac, born 22 Jan., 1743; died 13 Mar., 1743.

- 4 IV. William Coffin, born at Boston 11 April, 1723; married 3 or 9 Feb., 1752, Mary, daughter of Thomas and Rooksby Aston, she died 1 Dec., 1803. Children born at Boston:
1. Thomas Aston, born 31 Mar., 1754; A. B. Harvard 1772; died in London 31 May, 1812
 2. Anne, born 2 July, 1755; married 7 June, 1785, Oliver Smith, who died 6 Feb., 1795.
 3. William, born 29 Jan., 1758; died at Kingston Canada, 13 Dec., 1804
 4. Mary, born 29 Jan., 1760; married 26 Dec., 1786, Shirley Irving.
 5. Rooksby, daughter, born 19 Apr., 1762; married 9 Oct., 1785, Abel Harris of Portsmouth, N. H.; died in July, 1833
 6. Ebenezer, born 6 May, 1763
 7. Francis, born 20 Dec., 1767; married 20 Feb., 1797, Matilda Deblainville; died in England 5 Mar., 1800

- 5 IV. Nathaniel Coffin, born at Boston 24 July, 1725; A. B. Harvard,

The first of these is the fact that the
 government has been unable to raise
 the necessary funds to carry out its
 policy of non-interference. This is
 due to the fact that the government
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 funds to carry out its policy of non-
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 out its policy of non-interference.

Coffin Gatherings

Coffin 3

1744; A. M. Yale, 1750; married 20 Mar., 1748, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Barnes; died New York in 1780; she died at Bristol, England, 12 Feb., 1784. Children born at Boston.

1. Nathaniel, born in 1749; died in London in 1831
2. William.
3. John, born in 1756; married in 1781, Ann, daughter of William Matthews of South Carolina; General of British Army; died in New Brunswick 12 May, 1838
4. Elizabeth, born in 1757.
5. Isaac, born 16 May, 1759; Admiral British Navy; Baronet; G. C. B.; M. P.; A. M. Harvard 1826; married in 1811, Elizabeth, daughter of William Greenly; died at Cheltenham 23 July, 1839; she died 27 Jan., 1839.
6. Christian, born in 1760; died in 1761.
7. Jonathan Perry, born in 1762; Barrister of London.
8. Christian, born in 1763.
9. Anne
10. Katherine, born in 1769.

6. IV John Coffin, born in Boston 19 Aug., 1729; married 5 Dec., 1758, Isabella Child; died at Quebec 28 Sept., 1808. Children born at Boston.

1. John, born 28 Mar., 1760; died at Quebec in 1837.
2. William, born 18 Feb., 1761; died in England in 1836.
3. Thomas, born 5 July, 1762; died at Three Rivers, Quebec in 1841
4. Isabella, born 19 July, 1763.
5. Francis, born in 1764; died in 1765
6. Nathaniel, born 20 Feb., 1766; died at Toronto in ? 1846.
7. Susanna, born 12 Feb., 1767.
8. Francis Holmes, born 12 July, 1768; died in 1835.
9. Anne, born 6 Aug., 1769.
10. James, born 9 June, 1771; died at Quebec in 1835.
11. Charles, born 31 (?) April, 1773
12. George, born in 1774
13. Margaret, born 18 Aug., 1779.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and interesting in the history of science. The author discusses the various theories of the origin of life, and shows that the most probable one is the theory of spontaneous generation. This theory is based on the fact that life is everywhere, and that it is impossible to find a place where it does not exist. The author also discusses the question of the origin of the first living organisms, and shows that the most probable one is the theory of the origin of life from non-living matter. This theory is based on the fact that the elements of life are everywhere, and that it is impossible to find a place where they do not exist. The author also discusses the question of the origin of the first living organisms, and shows that the most probable one is the theory of the origin of life from non-living matter. This theory is based on the fact that the elements of life are everywhere, and that it is impossible to find a place where they do not exist.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the theory of spontaneous generation. It is shown that this theory is based on the fact that life is everywhere, and that it is impossible to find a place where it does not exist. The author discusses the various theories of the origin of life, and shows that the most probable one is the theory of spontaneous generation. This theory is based on the fact that life is everywhere, and that it is impossible to find a place where it does not exist. The author also discusses the question of the origin of the first living organisms, and shows that the most probable one is the theory of the origin of life from non-living matter. This theory is based on the fact that the elements of life are everywhere, and that it is impossible to find a place where they do not exist.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to a detailed discussion of the theory of the origin of life from non-living matter. It is shown that this theory is based on the fact that the elements of life are everywhere, and that it is impossible to find a place where they do not exist. The author discusses the various theories of the origin of life, and shows that the most probable one is the theory of the origin of life from non-living matter. This theory is based on the fact that the elements of life are everywhere, and that it is impossible to find a place where they do not exist. The author also discusses the question of the origin of the first living organisms, and shows that the most probable one is the theory of the origin of life from non-living matter. This theory is based on the fact that the elements of life are everywhere, and that it is impossible to find a place where they do not exist.

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Minutes of Commissioners for Conspiracies
Albany, N.Y.

10 June 1778 — 2 O'clock Post Meridian

Daniel Folger of Saratoga District in whose Possession was found a Watch belonging to Henry Van Rensselaer and which was stolen by Robert Gloss and One hundred Dollars in Money was brought before us and we having examined him have thought proper to permit him to return Home on entering into Recognizance to appear at the next Supreme Court to give his evidence —

Daniel Folger on Recognizance in \$50

William Coffin of Saratoga in \$50

District his Bail

"Sir Thomas Aston Coffin, baronet, of Boston, son of William Coffin. He graduated at Harvard University in 1772.

At one period of the rebellion he was private secretary to Sir Guy Carleton; In 1838 he was Secretary and Comptroller of Lower Canada." Afterwards Commissary General in the British Army.

"Nathaniel Coffin, of Boston. After the revolution he settled in Upper Canada." Served in the war of 1812. "For a number of years was Adjutant-General of the Militia of Upper Canada. Died at Toronto in 1846, aged 80."

"John Coffin: was Assistant Commissary General in the British army, and died at Quebec in 1837, aged 78."

Minutes of Committee for Conference

Albany, N.Y.

10 June 1878 - 5 O'clock P.M. - Session

James Foster of Saratoga County is present in whose presence was found a letter belonging to Henry Van Rensselaer and which was stolen by Robert Clark and two hundred dollars in money was brought before us and we having examined him have thought proper to permit him to return home on nothing but his promise to appear at the next session (and to give his evidence)

James Foster is recognized as a witness in the case of *William Coffin of Saratoga* and is permitted to leave

COFFIN

COFFIN

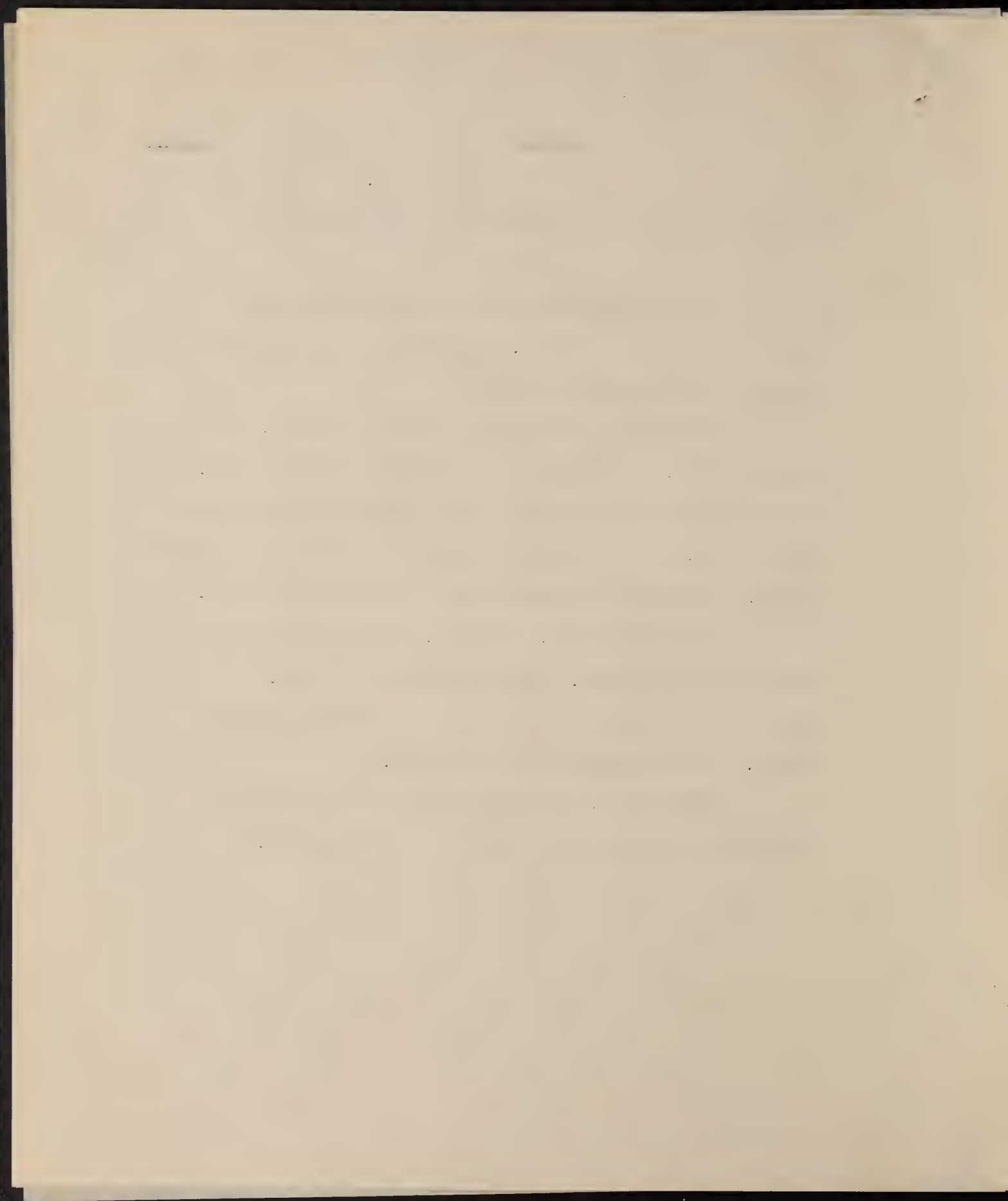
Canniff's History of the Settlement of Upper Canada

There were several of this name who took part in the war against the rebellion. Of these, the following are connected with Canadian history:

"Sir Thomas Aston Coffin, baronet, of Boston, son of William Coffin. He graduated at Harvard University in 1772. At one period of the rebellion he was private secretary to Sir Guy Carleton. In 1804 he was Secretary and Comptroller of Lower Canada." Afterwards Commissary General in the British Army.

"Nathaniel Coffin, of Boston. After the revolution he settled in Upper Canada." Served in the war of 1812. "For a number of years was Adjutant-General of the Militia of Upper Canada. Died at Toronto in 1846, aged 80."

"John Coffin: was Assistant Commissary General in the British army, and died at Quebec in 1837, aged 78."



Dom. Arch. Report 1935

1832 Aug. 29, Downing Street-

Godenack to Colborne. No. 89. Transmitting copy of address of House of Commons for papers relating to Captain George Philpotts, R.E., including proceedings of Assembly respecting the refusal of Colonels Givins and Coffin to give testimony in the case

p. 265

Board of Land Proceedings.

Ont. Arch. Report 1905.

Surveyor Genl. Office Quebec

26th June 1792

Instructions to Deputy Surveyors.

Mr. Nathl. Coffin — gone July 13.

Land Board of Hesse 21 Nov., 1789.

----- Also received a letter from Thos. Aston Coffin, the Governor's Secretary, dated Quebec, 23 September, 1789

do

16 July, 1790

Received a letter from Mr. Secretary Coffin of 17th June, 1790, to the following tenor.

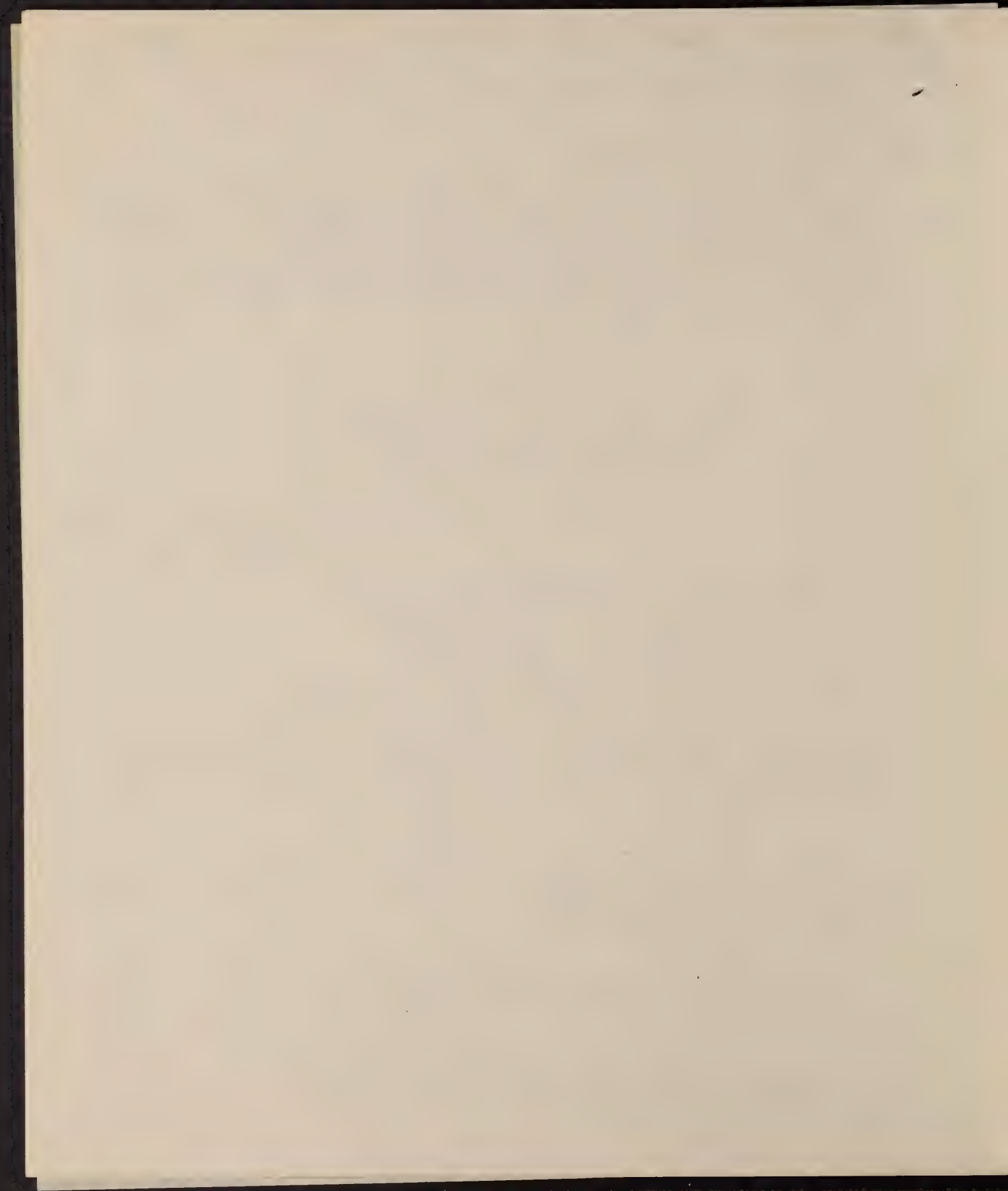
23 Sept 1790

do

No. 17. Copy, Thomas Aston Coffin to the Board.

Quebec 17th June 1790

Letter signed by Thomas Aston Coffin.



Land Board Proceedings

Coffin 2

Quebec, 12 Jan.	1791	Letter from Thos. Aston Coffin, Esq
..	12 Sept	1791 do
..	5 Oct	1791 do
Montreal	10 Sept	1788 do

Canniff's Hist. of the Province of Ontario

P. 87

Nathaniel Coffin, of Boston. After the revolution he settled in Upper Canada. Served in the war of 1812. For a number of years was Adjutant-General of the Militia of Upper Canada. Died in Toronto in 1846, aged 80

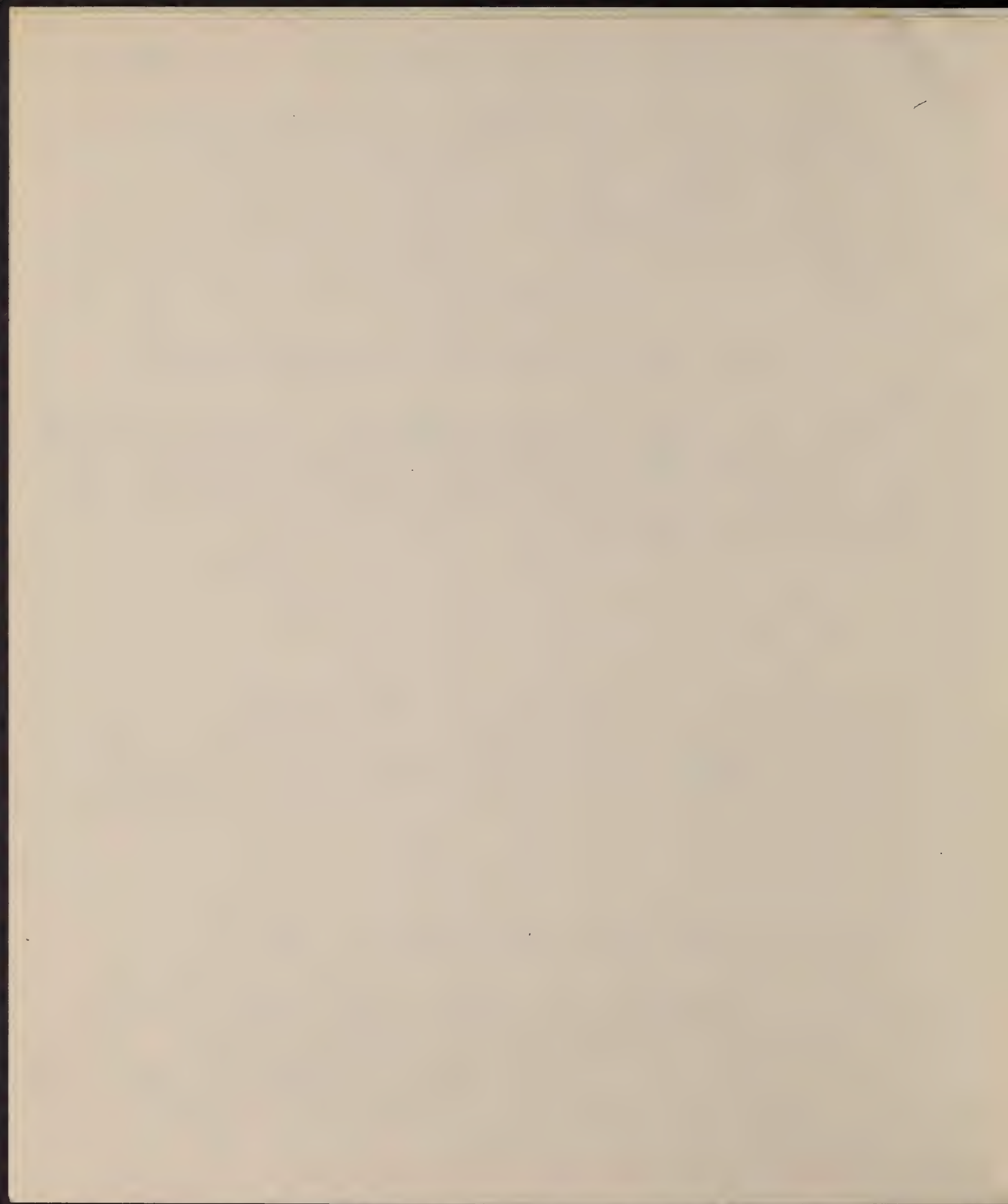
Plan of the Town of Kingston 1815 shows

Wm Coffin lot on N.E. corner	Gore & King Sts.
" " S.W "	Bay & Rideau Sts.

McLean termed Sheriff about 1801 - p. 96

William Redford Crawford was first known
 Sheriff of Mecklenburgh district - 1789

Story of Old Kingston, p. 79



V. 1 p. 343

248. Further Evidence on the Claim of Mr. John Coffin,
late of Boston

Quebec 21st August, 1787

Claimant. again Sworn:

Delivers in a letter dated 1st Sept., 1754, and a letter dated 1st January, 1785, from Mr. S. Sheaffe, of Boston, saying that the Sugar House of which he owned 5-8ths is much injured by different circumstances, that the remaining part has been valued at £180 Lawful. Mrs. Sheaffe has sold her 6th for £30. Mr. Coffin believes that he may sell his part at this proportion. so that his claim now stands the difference betwixt the value in 1775 and now. Original claim £300. Present Claim £215.12.6.

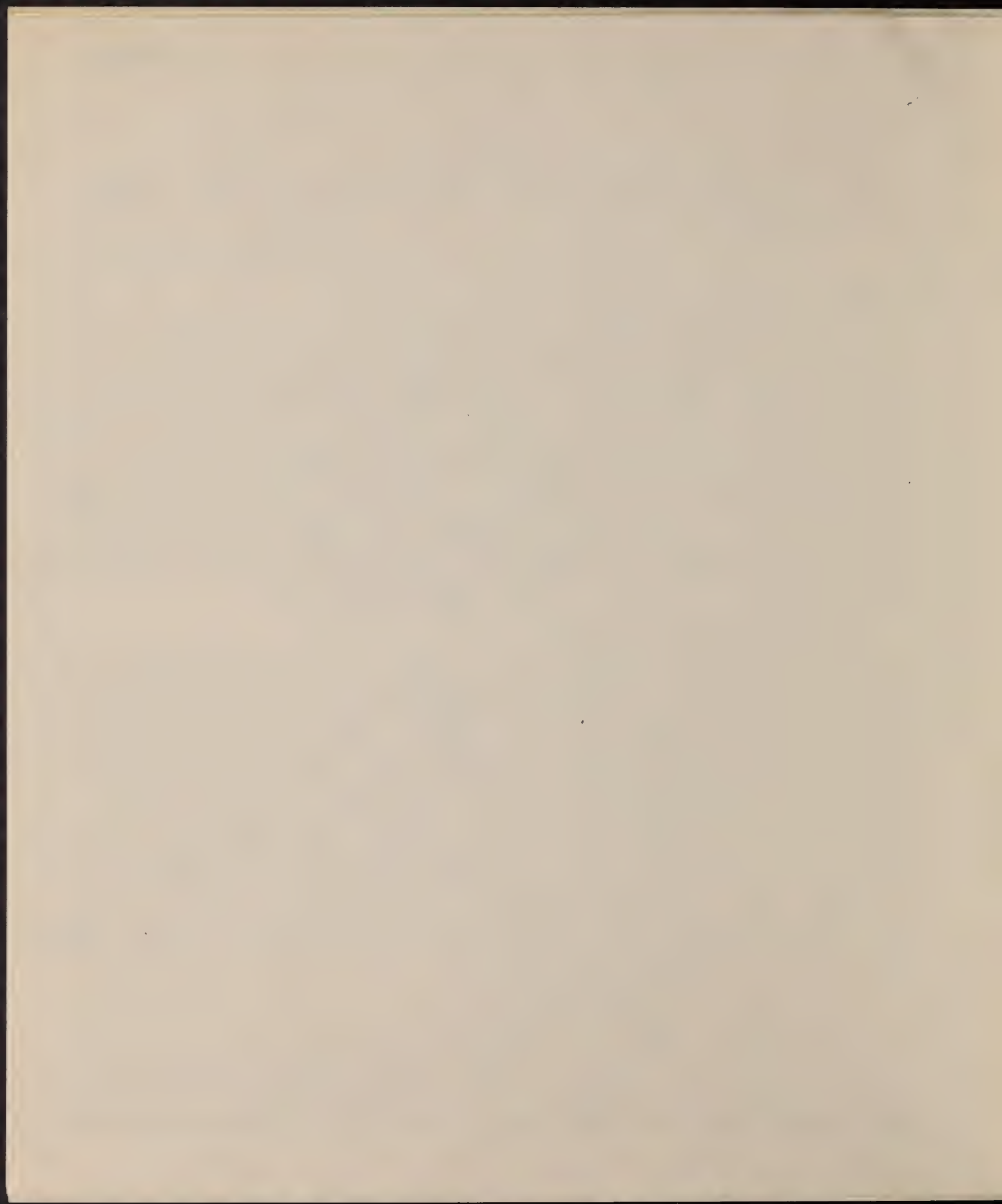
Wits. David Weir, Sworn:

Says he was at Boston in 1776 when he met Thos. Frazer, late master of Mr. Coffin's Schooner Neptune. Frazer told him that he had sold the schooner and cargo in the W. Indies on his own account, the reason he gave was that he had been neglected while delayed in the river St. Lawrence. Never heard that he was a man of Bad Character before the War. This act he considers ——— (word following unintelligible).

Wits. was at Boston last December. He saw the ruins of Mr. Coffin's Sugar House, it had been pulled down by the rebels. The Warf was likewise ruinous.

Wits. John Urquhart, Sworn:

Says that he stopped on Board the Schooner Neptune on account of Mr. John Coffin, in 1776 at Chaleur Bay. One thousand Quintalls of fish at half a guinea pr. Quintl. likewise to the



Coffin

The Russell Papers.

Vol. II 1797-1798

P. 100.

Letter John McNeill to James Green

Upper Canada, York, 22d Feb. 1798

Sir:

Mr (James) Coffin the Deputy Commissioner having informed me, that no immediate supplies were required to be delivered at Fort George - - - -

The Journals of the Legislative Assembly

of Upper Canada

1792-1804

Bureau of Archives 1909

Return of Members

May 28th 1801

Frontenac

William Coffin Returning Officer.

do

1st Feb 1805

do

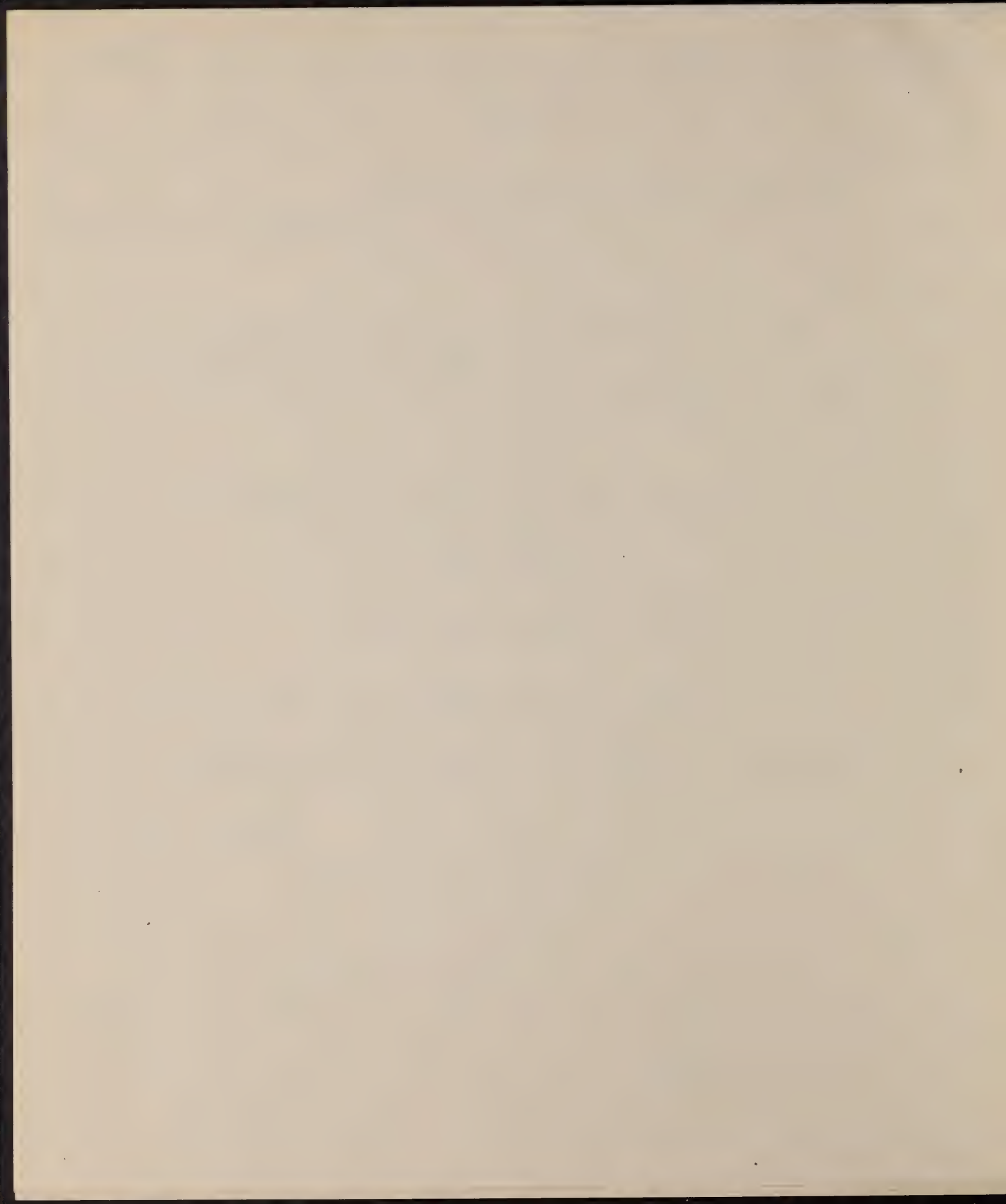
do

do

Lunenburg, or the Old Eastern District

Names of Officers of 1st. Batt. K. R. R. N. Y.

Sir Wm. Coffin.



Coffin

U. E. List

Coffin, William Kingston Lieut. R.R.N.Y., P.L. 1786. N.I.

The Parish Register of Kingston, U.C.

1785-1811.

Parisholders, 17th March, 1794

4. William Coffin, Esqr. £ 2-15-0

William Coffin sponsor Nov. 15, 1795, for William Henry, son
of Jonathan and Sophia Goreham.

William Coffin sponsor Aug. 27, 1797, for William Taylor, son of
Hazelton and Margaret Spencer.

William Coffin sponsor Dec 19, 1802 for Thomas, son of Bryan
and Bridget Grady.

William Coffin, Esqr., buried Decr. 14, 1804.

The King's Royal Regiment of New York.

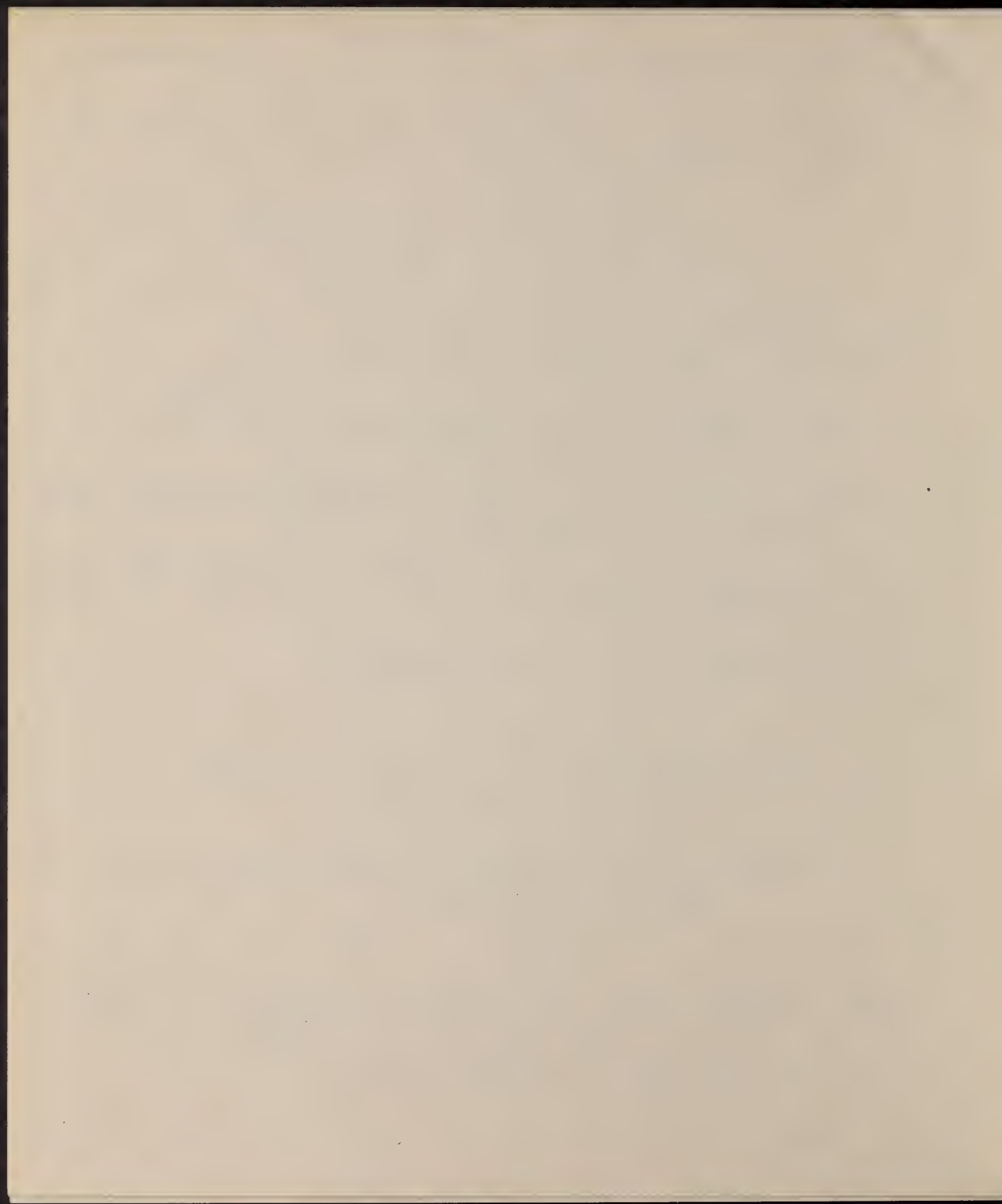
Brig.-Gen. E. A. Cruikshank

Return of Officers of the late Battalion, King's Royal
Regiment of New York.

1st Battalion

Lieut. William Coffin, born in America, length of service, 3 years
son of Mr. Coffin, merchant, late of Boston.

Note: Sheriff of the Midland District.



U. S. L. Claims
(cont'd)

Coffin 2

amt. of £85.13.6 Hal. Cury. £52.1.5 Hal. Cury.

He knew Thos. Fraser the Master. He was a man of good character. Believes that she was detained 40 leagues below Quebec all the winter of 1775 by the Ice.

Land Grants Upper Canada.

1928

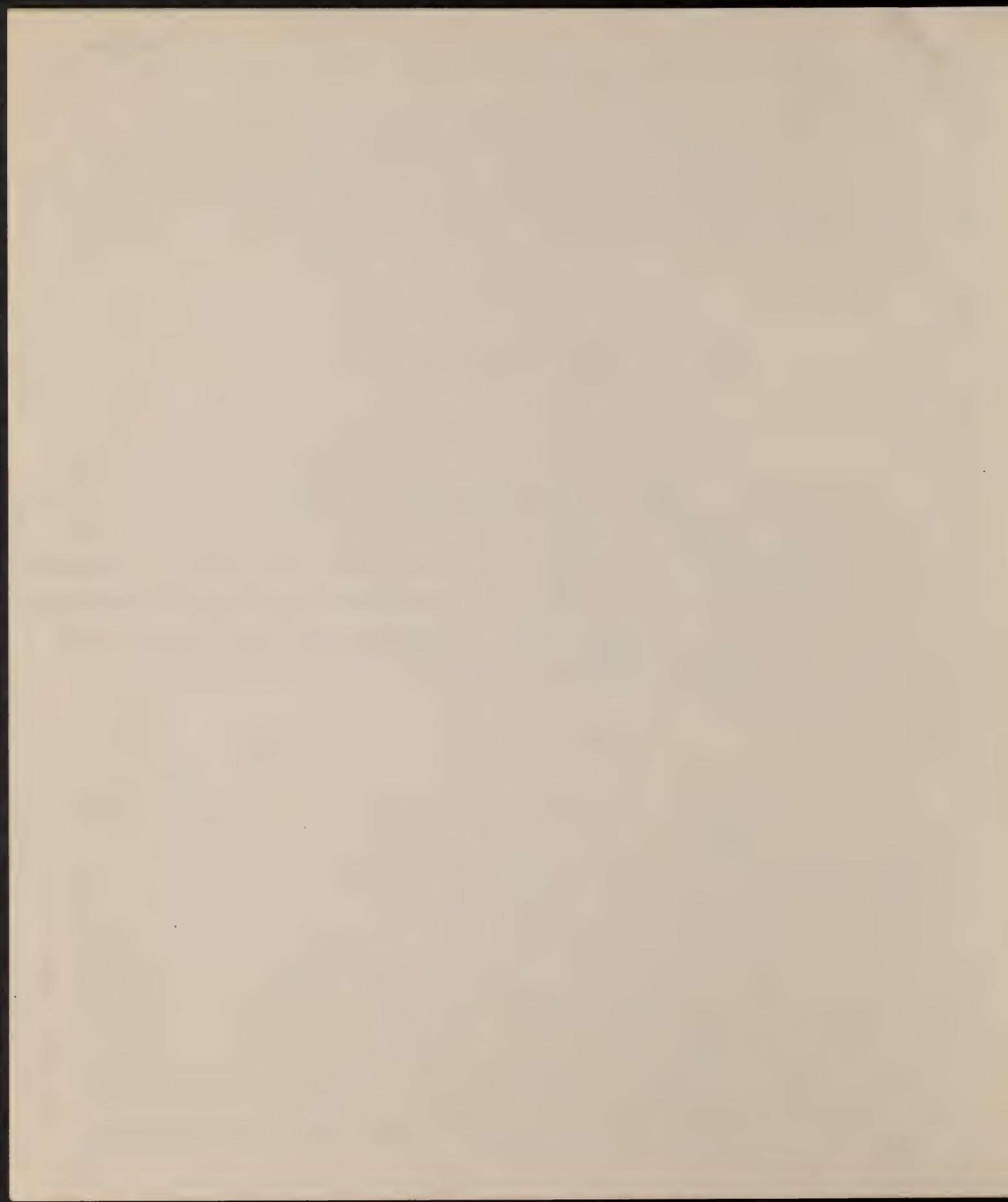
Friday, 2nd October, 1789.

Mr. Collins informed the Committee that he had found nothing among his papers relative to the distribution of the lots in the Town of Johnstown but that he learnt from Mr. Coffin Assistant Secretary to Lord Dorchester, who recollects that upon application of some German inhabitants of Johnstown, His Lordship said he had no objection to their having a vacant lot to serve as a burying ground.

25th June, 1790

Lieut. W. Coffin: Read the petition of Lieut. William Coffin of the 1st Battalion of the Royal New Yorkers, praying for an additional quantity of land to put him on a footing with the lieutenants of the late 84th Regt., to be laid off on the Island of Mills Roches, at the foot of the Long Sault in the Township of Cornwall and District of Lunenburg, and recommended by the Land Office Board of that District.

The Committee having understood that His Excellency Lord Dorchester does not see it fit to grant islands in the Great River reported on the petition of Joseph White, who had applied in



1788 for a grant of Grenadier Island, that as islands were reserved his petition would not be granted, and as the same ~~arrangement~~ arrangement remains unaltered, the Committee cannot concur with the Land Office Board of Lunenburg in recommending the prayer of Mr. Coffin's petition.

3rd July 1795.

William Coffin: Petitioner stating that he had on account of his loyalty quitted Boston when his Majesty's troops evacuated that town in 1776, that he acted afterwards in the Commissariat Department in every province between Nova Scotia and Florida until the capture of Lord Cornwallis's army, praying for such portion of land as may be deemed adequate to his services. Ordered that the petitioner be granted 1200 acres of land and referred to the Surveyor General for location.

10th May, 1797

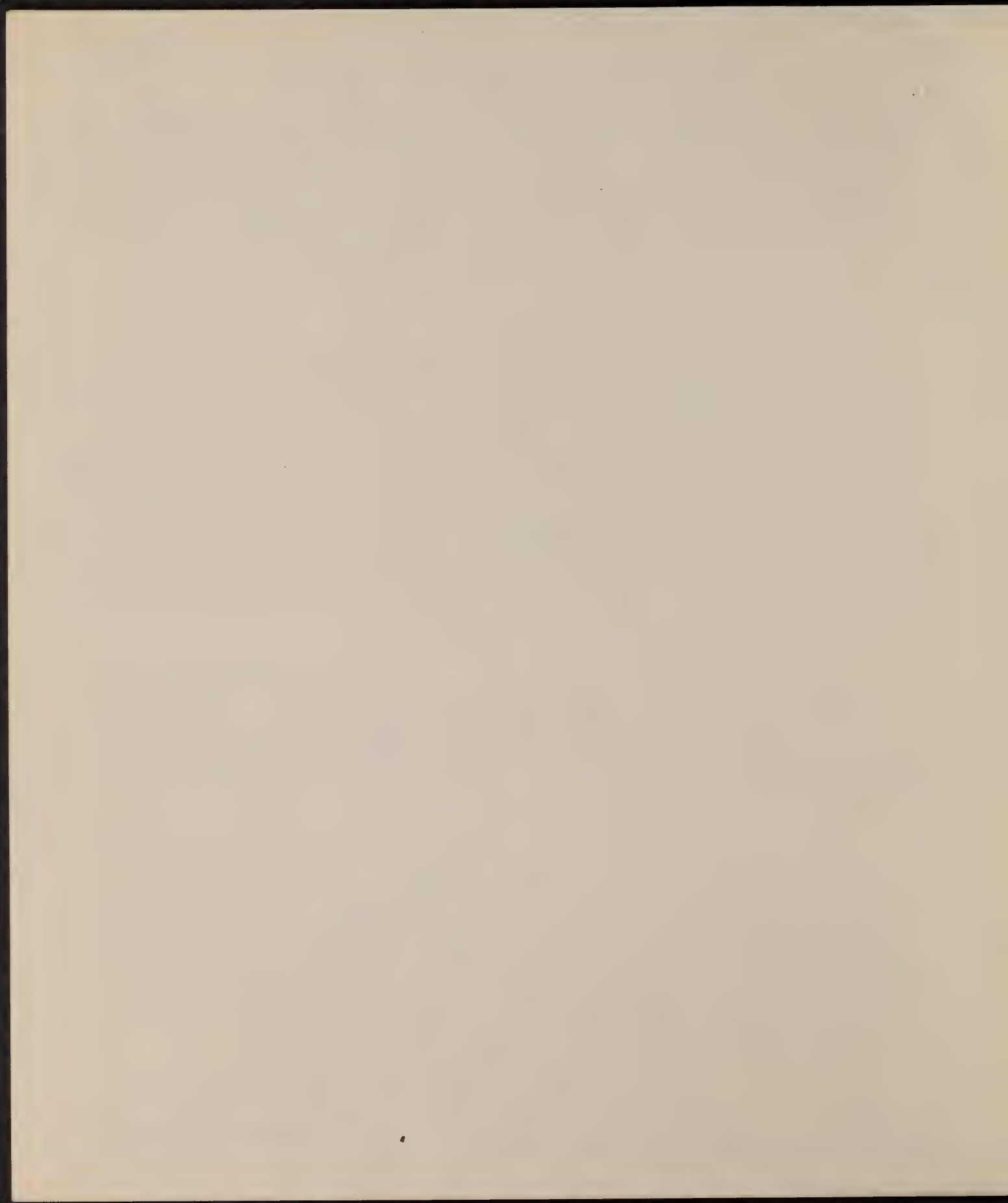
William Coffin, Esq.: Sheriff of the Midland District. Praying for a town lot in Kingston. Ordered that the prayer of this petition be granted.

25th July 1797.

James Coffin, Commissary at Newark. Praying for lands. The Petitioner is resident in the province in the course of official duty only, when he becomes an actual and bona fide settler in the province in his private character, his petition will be attended to.

2nd Sept 1797

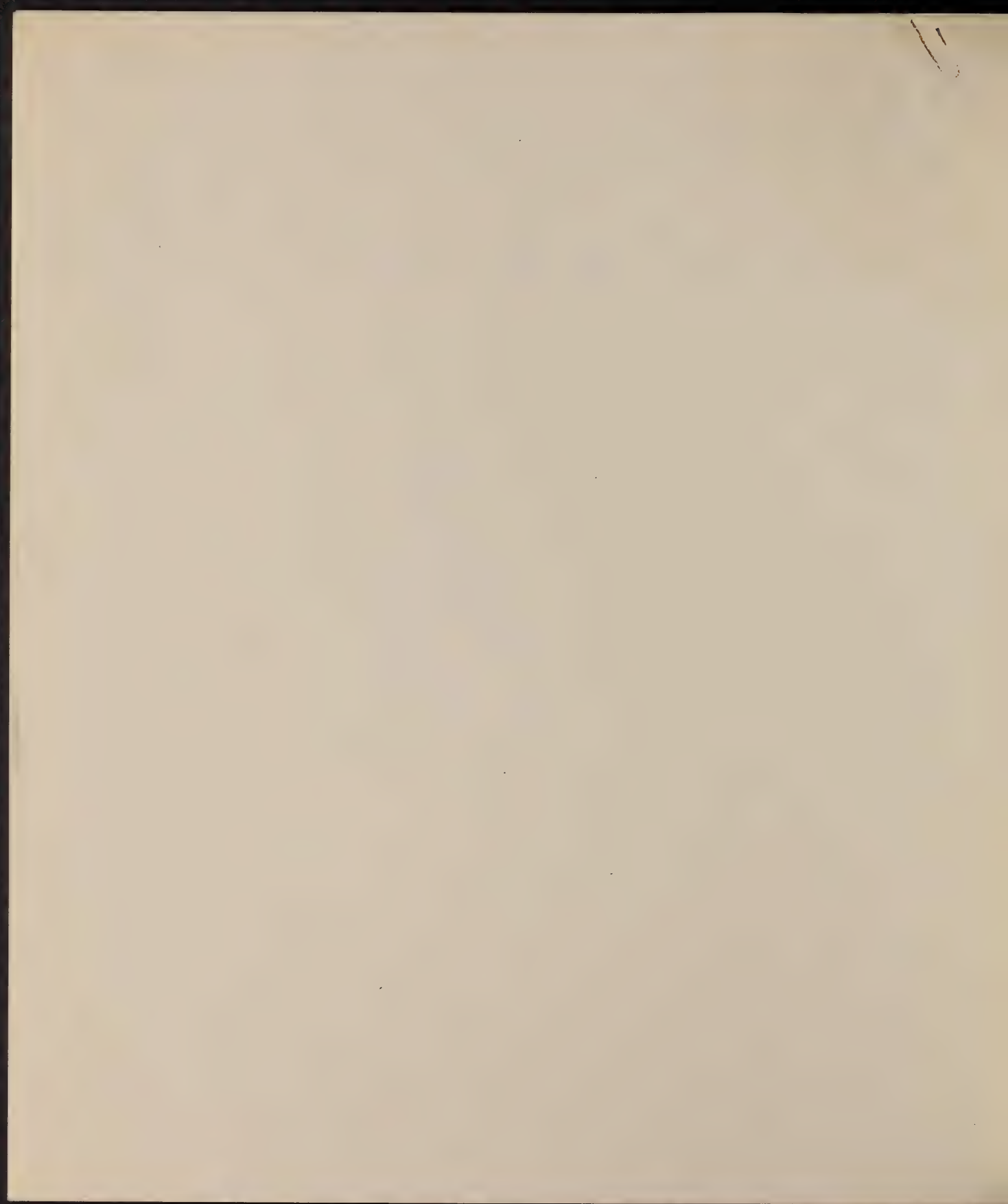
James Coffin. Praying for lands as a settler. Petitioner



having assured the committee that he proposes to reside here and to improve lands, recommended for 1200 acres.

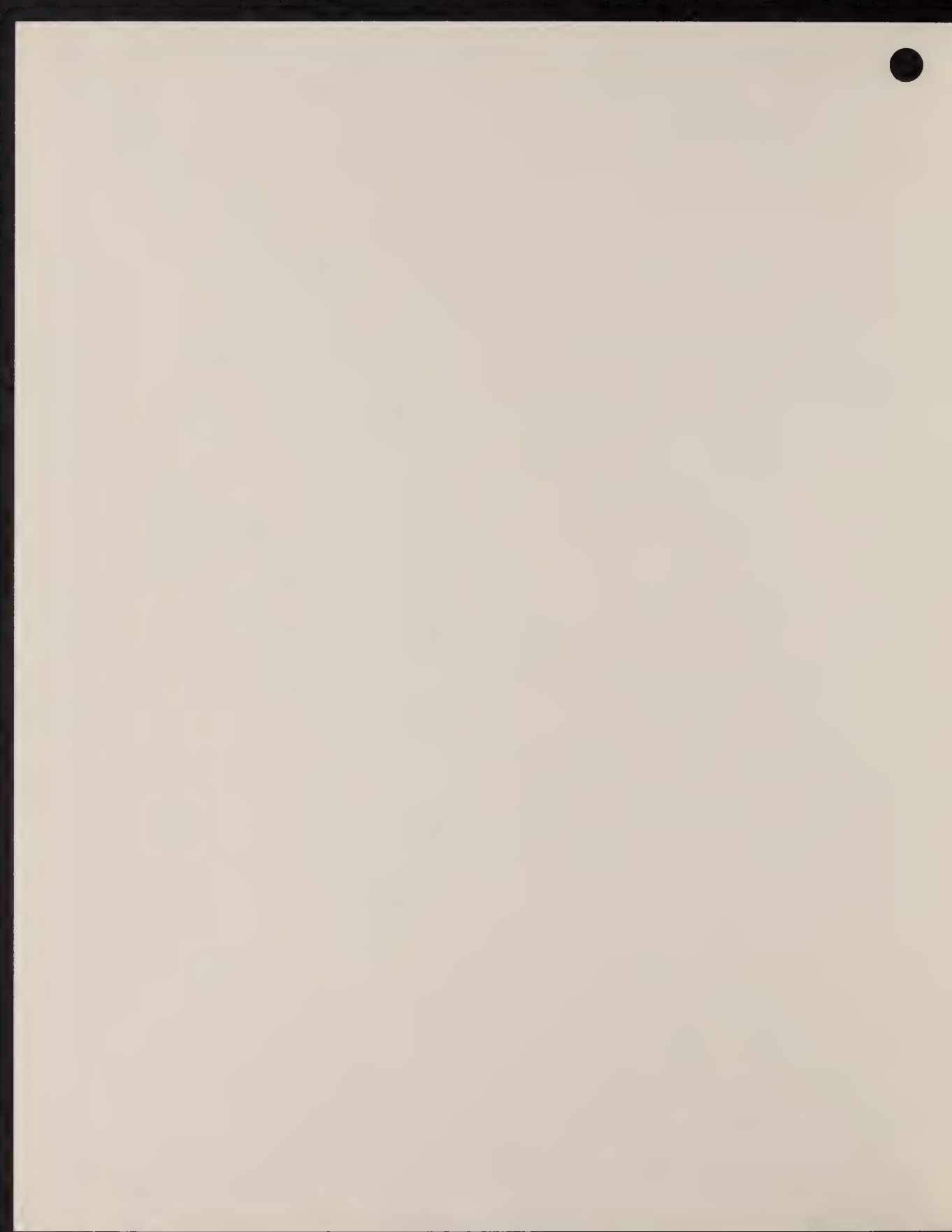
23rd May 1798

James Coffin. Praying for a town lot in Newark. Ordered a town lot in Newark.



(1)

Wilmington was the home of the Coffin Family
estate in England or Ireland in the 11th century.
Also the main property in New York was called
Wilmington & Col. or Gen. John Coffin who
built a house on a small river off the St.
Johns river in N.B. (still standing in 1900)
& it was called Wilmington. The Duke of Kent
& Madame de St. Lambert were entertained there
Caroline Coffin daughter of John Coffin 1st
married Baron Brant de Longueuil. They bought
the partly built house of Christopher Hagerman
& finished it & called it Wilmington. They
had two sons & two daughters. One daughter
married a Mr. Allison son of a Kingston
shopman. They lived with the Baroness
until her death in the 1880's. (The house
must have been rented to the girl she had
could it have come back to the Hagerman family?)
The memories come from the estate of the
late Mrs. M. H. M. of Montreal - born in Ottawa



(2.)

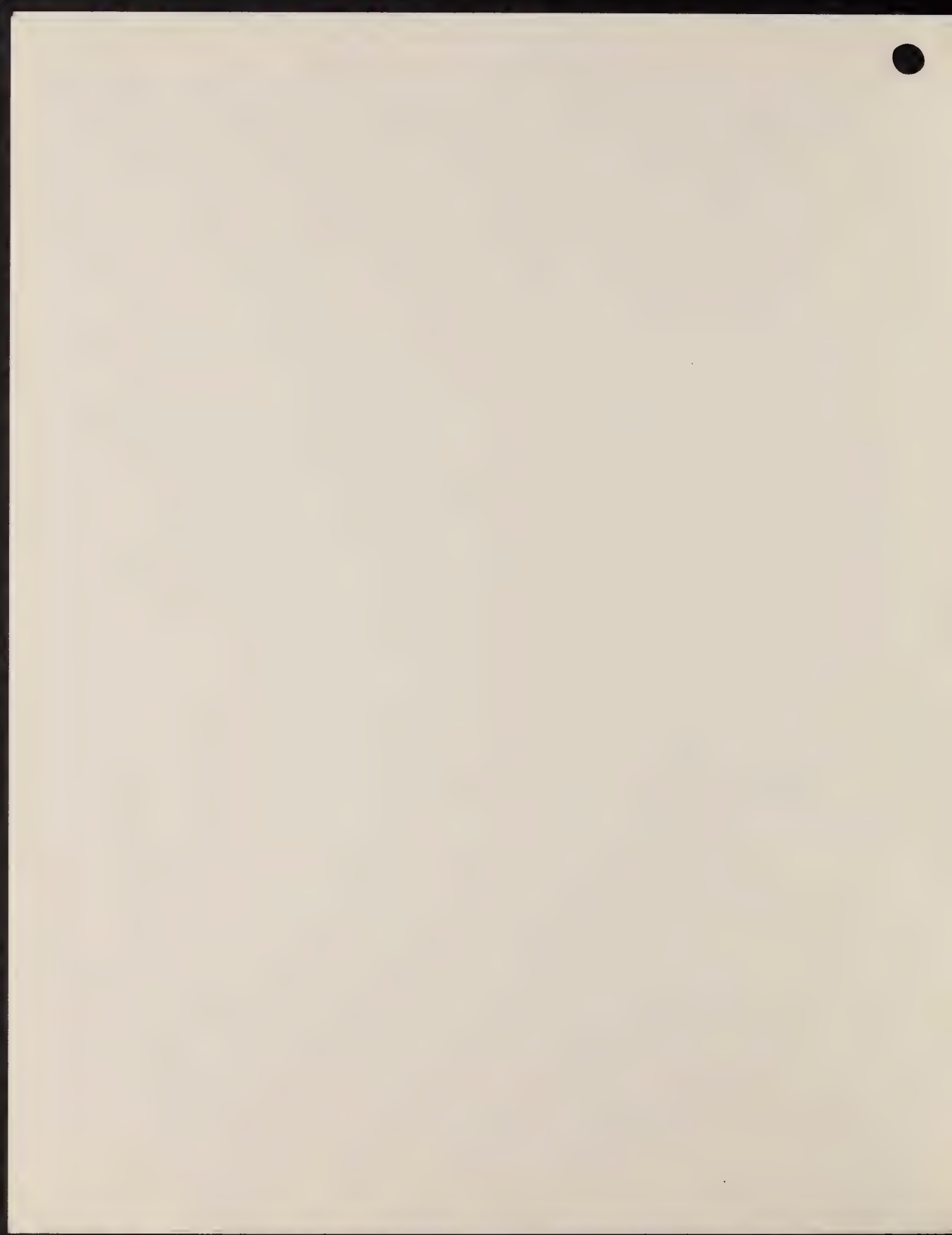
and daughter (a granddaughter) of William
Foster Coffin - she died in her 10's in 1868.

(I think she is a descendant of John Coffin
brother William.)

There was an Isabella Coffin who married
a Mr (something) perhaps a 2nd marriage
was to Mr Vaughan (speculation is that the
ministers were exchanged perhaps as
betrothal gifts. Isabella Coffin was among a
wedding party in the picture so this might
bear out the idea of Mr Vaughan being a
second husband.)

William Foster Coffin was probably Mr. McKim's
grandfather - he published two books either in
of 1812. (i. The Chronicles of 1812
ii. The war & its effects. Plus many

other things. The 2nd at no time in America
the horse was called "Horse". It was most
to "Monkland". The residence of his father
has since been lost but used as a post house
during tenure of Lord St. John. William



(3)

Erster Leffler was Commissioner of Police
Treas + published rules & orders. Later he
lived in Ottawa where he died.

These notes are copies of of one
given me by John Russell. They were
done from memory & Mr Russell thinks he
has more complete notes in Montreal. Perhaps
I will be able to get a little more information
from him. I'm doing some research on my
own & note a connection between James
Rogers & the Leffler family. I think I
found it in 'Pioneer & Ottawa families'.
I'm sorry I didn't record it. If I find
anything else I will let you know.

C. Thieser



Amory 11
Aston 11

Forcham 4
Grady 4
Green 5
Greenley 10

Harris 11
Holmes 12

Barnes 10

Snance 4
Sheaffe 6
Smith 11
Stevens 12
Stoss 13

Collins 3
Crawford 7
Child 10

McCall 5
Matthews 10

Thomber 12
Taylor 4

Deblois 11
Deblairville 11

Ewing 11

White 3

Fraser 3-6
Folger 13

Philpotts 4

Mo 5. + D.

